

## GLOSSARY

Basal Area (BA) - a) of a tree: the cross-sectional area of the trunk at 4.5' above the ground;  
b) per acre: the sum of the basal areas of all the trees on an acre; a measure of tree density of a forest stand.

Board Foot - a unit for measuring wood volume in a tree, logs, or cut lumber. It is the volume of wood in a board 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 inch, equaling 144 cubic inches.

Boltwood - a short log measuring 50" long, sawn into wood stocks other than lumber

Canopy - the top leafy layer of a forest, formed collectively by the tree crowns

Commercial Harvest - a harvest operation that results in net landowner income

Cord - a measure of wood products 4' high, 4' wide and 8' long, equaling 128 ft<sup>3</sup>

DBH - tree diameter at breast height, measured at 4.5' above the ground

Decadent - overmature trees that are deteriorating in wood quality

Even-aged - a stand of trees of the same age class

Habitat - the type of ecosystem in which a particular wildlife species or group of species is commonly found

Improvement Cut - cutting in a stand to improve composition and quality by removing less desirable trees

Maturity, biological - the age range in which abundant seed is produced, typically starting at about 40 years of age

Maturity, financial - condition of optimal tree value

MBF - log measurement unit; one thousand board feet; 1 MBF = approximately 2 cords

Operability - ease with which logging machinery could work a site; often limited by rockiness, steep slopes, or wetness

Overmature - the age range during which significant physical decline occurs

Patch Cut - a clearcut of a relatively small area (less than an acre)

Pallet log - a log capable of being sawn into low grade lumber for building pallets, but too knotty for regular lumber

Poles - trees 6 – 9" dbh

Regeneration - seedlings or sprouts of commercial tree species

Riparian zone - the forest edge along rivers and streams and around lakes, ponds and wetlands

Saplings - trees 1 – 5" dbh

Sawtimber - trees of dbh 10"+ and containing log quality wood; generally 8–16' long and straight

Seedlings - trees less than 1" dbh or 3' high

Selection Harvest - the removal of individual or small groups of trees at regular intervals; designed to maintain an uneven-aged stand. A management tool to ensure continuous establishment of regeneration of species that do not require full sunlight to grow well.

Shelterwood Harvest - an even-aged management system involving 2 or more cuts and in which the new age class of trees develops beneath the partial shade of residual trees

Silviculture - the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests. It entails the manipulation of forest vegetation in stands and across landscapes to meet the needs and values of particular landowners as well as society on a sustainable basis

Stand - a contiguous, homogenous unit of forestland, delineated because it supports trees of common species, size, age, potential, etc.

Stocking - the current number and density of trees in a forest stand, compared to the optimum it could support

Structure - the physical arrangement of a forest stand's vegetation

Stumpage (value) - the value of a live tree standing in the woods. A common basis for a logging contract

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) - an activity which improves the value of a stand for producing quality wood products; pre- or non-commercial thinning, weeding, pruning and/or crop tree release

Type - a homogenous unit of forestland, which may be composed of one or more individual stands which are geographically separate

Uneven-aged - a stand of trees of 3 or more age classes

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

- 1) Mid-Maine Forestry: We can assist with all phases of implementation of this forest management plan, including marking trees for harvest, selection of competent loggers, and harvest administration and supervision. We also maintain boundary lines, administer forestry cost-share programs, as well as supervise TSI, tree planting, trail building, and wildlife habitat enhancement practices. Please contact us for further assistance.
- 2) Maine Forest Service: A good source of educational material and information, including taxation and utilization expertise.  
State House Station #22, Augusta, ME 04330. Tel. (207) 287-2791,  
or 1-800-367-0223. Website: <http://www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/mfshome.htm>.
- 3) University of Maine Cooperative Extension (UMCE): A good source of educational materials and information.  
Les Hyde, Forestry Education Specialist. Tanglewood 4-H Camp and Learning Center; RR #4, Box 670, Lincolnville, ME 04849. Tel. (207) 789-5868.
- 4) Farm Services Agency (FSA): Aerial photographs; information and applications for Federal forestry cost-share programs, such as tree planting, weeding, pruning, and erosion control. Mary Thompson, District Conservationist.  
Knox-Lincoln County FSA; 191 Camden Road, Jefferson, ME 04864.  
Tel. (207) 273-2002
- 5) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly Soil Conservation Service, and the Knox-Lincoln County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD): Information on, and technical assistance with, conservation and erosion control practices.  
Knox-Lincoln County NRCS, or SWCD; 191 Camden Road, Jefferson, ME 04864.  
Tel. (207) 273-2005
- 6) Small Woodland Owners Association of Maine (SWOAM): A statewide non-profit organization that promotes long-term management of private woodland. It publishes a monthly newsletter and sponsors educational programs on a variety of issues relating to forest management and ownership.  
SWOAM, P.O. Box 836, Augusta, ME 04330. Tel. (207) 626-0005